



Sales by Auction.

On **MONDAY** next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room, Rum in hds and bls. Port Wine in casks, Claret in bottles, Sugar in bls. Poland Starch in casks, Coffee in bags, Household Furniture, &c.

A quantity of DRY GOODS.

Consisting of—Ticklenburgs, Irish linens, jaconet, tambour'd, book and lappet muslins, tambour'd shawls, Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk hose, cambrics, calicoes, chintzes, cravats, nankeens, A variety of India Goods, &c. HENRY and THOS. MOORE, Auctioneers. Sept. 11.

Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY**, the 15th of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be peremptorily sold, on the premises,

That valuable three story brick Warehouse, with a two story frame Warehouse thereto belonging, fronting on King street, and accommodated by a wide alley in the rear. It being the first lot on the eastward of the corner of King and Water streets.

This property is well known by many to be equal to any in the town of Alexandria—and such as know it not, and wish to become purchasers, of course will view the premises, therefore, further particulars and minute descriptions are tho't unnecessary. The title is indisputable, free of ground rent, and the terms of payment will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Sept. 7. d Auctioneer

Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY**, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Jamaica Rum in hds and bls.

Continental Rum in bls. French Brandy in bls. Sugar in hds. tierces and bls. Coffee in bags, Raisins in kegs and boxes, Soap in boxes, Segars in boxes, A quantity of Nails in casks, A few crates of Queens Ware, 2 sets China, Furniture, &c.

A quantity of DRY GOODS.

Amongst which are

Irish and Dowlas Linens, Cloths and Carpetings, Gingham and Dimities, Calicoes, striped Nankeens, A variety of purple and other Shawls, White Jeans, Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Tambour'd, book and lappet Muslins, Millinets, red Hums, Fans, Corb and snaffle Bridles, And a variety of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

August 31. Vendue Master

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

No. 53.

North Second Street, nearly opposite the Baptist Church,

PHILADELPHIA.

A large assortment of Carpets and Carpeting of all kinds, qualities, sizes and colours, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved notes at a short date.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5. raw4r

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Stop the Villain.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 3d inst. from the subscriber's enclosure, adjoining Mr. James Edwards, on the York road, about two miles from the city of Baltimore and within half a mile of the turnpike gate, near Mr. Christopher Walker's tavern, a stout well made bay HORSE, four years old last spring, near fourteen hands and an half high, black mane and switch tail, a snip and ear, a small blemish in the off eye, remarkably thick short neck marked with the collar, trots and canters, and has been lately shod all round.

Whoever will secure the said horse, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home all reasonable charges shall be paid, and twenty dollars for securing the thief only.

SAMUEL VINCENT,

No. 44, north Gay street.

Baltimore, Sept. 9. eo3r.

SALT.

10,000 bushels of coarse SALT,

For Sale by

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

Sept. 9. eo

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday the 8th inst. an apprentice to the hair dressing business, named William Connor. He is about 18 years of age, stout made, about 5 feet 6 inches high. He took with him a Bath coating coat of a light colour, nankeen trousers, and a fur hat half worn. It is supposed he is gone towards Georgetown, where his relations live.

Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home.

PETER NOWLAND.

N. B. I forwarn all persons from employing or harboring him at their peril. Sept. 10. d4t

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes, Mullins of various kinds, Plain and figured cambric, Muslinets and dimities, Irish linens and table linens, Shawls, hosiery and ribbons, Blanketing, ferges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date. Aug. 7. d

TO RENT,

A handsome two story frame HOUSE, on Queen street, in an airy situation, near Mr. John Wife's new house, lately occupied by Mr. Campbell Wilson. For terms apply to

THOS. IRVINE.

Sept. 8. eo

RECEIVED,

By the brig Henderson, captain Archer, from Whitehaven, and for Sale,

Earthen and Stone Ware in crates,

Felt Hats in cases, Irish and brown Linens in assorted packages,

Mattresses of different sizes, 10 by 8 and 12 by 10 Window Glafs, Sheathing Paper, Bottled Porter and Port Wine, Glaziers' Diamonds, Musquito Netting.

Apply to

JAMES SANDERSON,

at the counting house of Mr. William Hodgson

From the N. England Palladium.

THOROUGH VINDICATION OF THE PRESENT FASHIONABLE MODE OF FEMALE EDUCATION AND DRESS.

Messrs. EDITORS,

CERTAIN scribblers, both in poetry and prose, seem of late to trouble their heads very much about the reigning fashion of female education, dress, and even reading. The impertinent remarks (in your paper) of a correspondent, respecting the reading of novels by ladies, have been very properly replied to by our friend NED FARMINGTON. This however, was no sooner done, than remarks, no less impatient, and far more antiquated and puritanical, appeared in the Columbian Centinel over the signature of ALCANDER.—Who or what these writers are I know not: but truly their observations and reasoning prove, that their minds are by no means sufficiently enlightened and liberalized to be, at this day, entitled to any regard from the fashionable part of the community. They betray shameful ignorance of the surprising discoveries and improvements, which, during the glorious eighteenth century, have been made in the old world, and the effects of which we are beginning to enjoy in this country; and gravely talk about principles, duties and instructions, which could suit only in the narrow and sordid views of our benighted forefathers. Thank heaven, we have the felicity to boast, that those old shackles of our ancestors are now broken off, & we are no longer to be held against our will in subjection to the tyranny of principle, or despotism of duty. The light of philosophy has dispelled the mists of prejudice and superstition, and left us to see, to judge, and to act freely and infallibly, for ourselves. Amid the effulgence of this glorious light I have sometimes almost doubted whether our fathers could see at all; certain it is, that they could not, like us, walk by sight, but were obliged to grope their way through life by feeling and faith.

It would be a delightful task gratefully to recount all those illustrious benefactors of mankind, whose illustrious writings and discoveries have led the way to this our illustrious superiority. Every department of science and literature has been wonderfully illuminated by the effulgent beams of modern genius. I cannot avoid mentioning a few of the most striking improvements, which serve to distinguish the present above all the former ages.—This, while it shews us the spirit which has prevailed in the enquiries and researches of modern philosophers, will also shew the spirit which ought to predominate in all our plans and operations, relating to the important business of instruction.

First let us look to the science of Metaphysics, that arid and sterile field in which no one ever expected any thing useful or refreshing would grow; even here Priestly and Berkley,* together with innumerable others, have labored with astonishing success. The former, by clearly demonstrating the non-existence of spirit, and the latter, by as clearly demonstrating the non-existence of matter, have kindly relieved us from all apprehension of pain and penalty, either to soul or body. In the science of moral philosophy, Mandeville has maintained that our vices are the most necessary accomplishments to fit us for society, and has fully shewn that public prosperity is in exact proportion to private

* We cannot think with the writer of this tract, that Berkley ought to be ranked with such writers as Voltaire and Mandeville. Whatever opinion may be entertained of his treatise on matter, still he is entitled to our respect and gratitude, for his many virtues, for his great talents, and great learning, so long, and so usefully employed. We cannot help thinking, that Berkley was amongst the most successful and able defenders of natural and revealed religion.

Editors.

vice. Hence, by the way, we are enabled to account very rationally for the vast hordes of modern patriots. In the science of Medicine we need only mention the animal magnetism of Mesmer, and the metallic tractors of our Perkins, before which fly in dismay all disorders, ails and infirmities, like goblins before the magician's wand. In the science of theology and religion, happily nothing more was necessary, than to unveil and uncover, what for ages had been revealed and discovered. In this pious work of unbinding, the eighteenth century boasts a swarm of worthies, from Voltaire and his royal friends, down to Tom Paine and his illustrious correspondent. The exertions of these great philosophers and citizens of the world, to annihilate the science of religion, which is likewise the science of social happiness, appear doubly meritorious, when we recollect that Rousseau, a most marvellous sage, has proved, beyond a doubt, that all the sciences are but so many curses to mankind; and that civilization has barbarized the world! Compared with these illuminated sages, how contemptible do Newton, Locke, Boyle, Hales, Hooke, and the like dark-minded, old-fashioned fellows, appear, who in their life time, were often found gravely employed about religion, seriously advocating the existence of a God and of a future state, and were not ashamed openly to avow their belief even in the Christian system! But could they now be permitted for a moment to look down upon the philosophic triumphs of this age of reason, how would they blush for their superstition! Poor Newton would be doubly mortified. Having wasted so much time about his principles of gravitation, and ransacked sun and moon in hunting up the cause of tides, without once dreaming of the amazing lumps of ice at the poles; should he chance to behold the incomparable St. Pierre, how intolerably chagrined must he be for his gross ignorance of natural philosophy!

But enough has been said to shew how infinitely superior to their ancestors the enlightened of the present day are in their opinions and principles. Now such is the connexion between theory and practice, principles and conduct, that it is highly absurd for us, with our superior light, to pretend to act on the plans adopted by our fathers. They knew no better than seriously to suppose, not only that their offspring of either sex had souls, but that those souls were worth saving, and that the mind is the nobler part of man. Very consistently therefore with these principles, they might make it the chief object of education to strengthen the mind and improve the heart, to inculcate moral and religious sentiments, and to enforce habits of active virtue and goodness. But ought not we, their fashionable descendants, to maintain a like consistency, and, therefore, in the education of our daughters to confine our attention to adorning the body, and furnishing those personal accomplishments, which may be discerned by the senses, without the aid of understanding?

This will appear the more proper and necessary, when it is considered, that the main design of female education at the present day (I mean among the most fashionable, whom alone I attempt to vindicate) is to make a show, and attract admiration. Now, since all have eyes and ears, whether they have understanding or not, it is very evident that among people of fashion a young lady, who has not spent more than 6 or 7 years in learning music, and dancing, and drawing, and embroidery, and especially painting in all its varieties, may make a distinguished figure; whereas had she spent twice the time in studying to improve her mind and her heart, she would not, perhaps, be noticed, nor her improvements even perceived. But the very nature, as well as design, of a fashionable education absolutely requires this attention to personal acquirements.

—For what is it to be *fashionable*, but to differ from, and outdo the vulgar? Now, since the vulgar can, and indeed often do, give their daughters a high degree of your mind and heart education (as it may be called) thereby making them good wives, and when they grow up to be sure tolerably amiable and respectable women; it is evident that the less we have to do with the mind and the heart, the more we differ from the vulgar, and the greater our expense in adorning and improving the body, the more we outdo them; consequently a *completely fashionable* education must, and of right ought to be made up entirely, totally, and altogether of external accomplishments.—Some object to an exclusive attention to these accomplishments, because that even music, the most important of them, instead of tending to make *good wives*, is generally neglected by ladies upon their *becoming* wives. But the reason for this objection is extremely futile, and betrays a clownish ignorance of fashionable life. With equal propriety might we object to the prudent matron's tinging her butter with saffron, or the butcher's bloating his meat, before sending it to market, because, forsooth, it is not a whit the better for it after being sold. Hail these accomplishments a tendency to prevent their *becoming* wives, the objection, on that ground, might be serious; but since, so far from preventing, they facilitate it, all purposes of fashionable education are answered; for whether they make wives, good, bad, or indifferent, is nobody's concern but their husbands.

As to the present fashion of female dress, so much declaimed against, I think nothing can be more proper, becoming, or rational. That it is proper for our climate clearly appears from the dress of the aborigines of this country, who, from long and intimate acquaintance with the climate may be supposed best to know what dress is most suitable to it. This costume is admirably adapted to the season, and altho' it may be objected that the ladies by thus seeking to cool themselves, may chance to over-heat others, yet this is no fault of theirs. It is becoming, and of course rational, because it is fashionable. Fashion is a goddess, which, in all ages and nations, has been most devoutly worshipped. She may indeed be no less changeable than PROTEUS, and sometimes as ugly as VULCAN, yet never will she cease to be more fascinating than VENUS. Though JOHN BARLOW, in his enthusiasm for hairy pudding, declared, that, forsaking his God, he should substitute a *cow*, yet most people, it must be acknowledged, betake themselves to fashion.

A late English writer, however, I mean the elegant author of the LOOKER-ON, imitates this fashion in the British ladies to the magnanimity of the sex; which, while the men were exposing their necks abroad, made it seem but fair, that they should do the same at home.* Now, although no American citizens are at present exposing their necks abroad, how many soever of foreign ones are endangering theirs here; yet our fair countrywomen may so far exceed the British ladies in patriotism and magnanimity, as to be induced, without the example of our sex, not only to expose their necks, regardless of consequences, but their transparent persons. ALBEDO.

* Looker-On, No. 53.

Latest from Europe.

From Liverpool Papers to the FIRST OF AUGUST, received at the office of the (N. York) Mercantile Advertiser, by the Two Marias, capt. Moors.

LONDON, July 26.

The alarm diffused through the country during the last week, by the terror of invasion, multiplies in every respect the danger with which it is threatened by any attempts of the enemy. The public solicitude probably has been increased by the vigilance and activity of government in the preparations which are carrying on to meet even the possibility of an attack; but there are certainly at the present less grounds for apprehension and anxiety with respect to our means and resources, both for defence and aggression, than at any period since the commencement of hostilities. It is not by the vigorous exertions and prompt measures of government that men should measure the perils of the meditated descent, for it is the policy of all wise administrations to prepare for every casualty, and to surround the state by every safe-

guard and protection which can be derived from the power of the nation and the patriotism of the country. Government, therefore, in calling forth the force of the kingdom, does but its duty; and in proportion to the extent and magnitude of its exertions, the public mind, instead of feeling an increase of alarm, should be strengthened with a real pledge and assurance of additional security. Of the ability and energy of the executive power, in providing for the national defence, no doubt can be entertained by any one who takes a short review of the measures which have been already adopted both internally and externally.

By land, certainly our most vulnerable side, the precautions have been peculiarly gratifying. The lord lieutenants of the marine counties have received directions to cause the cattle, public magazines, stores of corn, and provisions of every description, to be removed further into the interior. The principal points along the eastern coast have been strengthened by re-inforcements of engineers and horse artillery. A considerable number of cannon and light field pieces have been sent into that quarter from the Tower. An encampment which will in a very short time consist of 15000 men, has been commenced near Chatham, from which, by its favorable situation, the troops will be enabled to act with promptitude in several points, according to the exigency of the case, and the military force at Dover, both in militia and regulars, has been greatly augmented. The volunteer corps have in several parts expressed their eagerness to perform the duties of the troops of the line; and as this offer will no doubt become a general measure, it will leave at the disposition of government a very large body of well disciplined men in immediate readiness to take the field. The patriotic example will be given to the rest of the kingdom by the metropolis, and we learn that in the course of the present week, the services of the volunteers both in London and Westminster will be substituted for those usually performed by the guards and other regulars. At Colchester there is an effectual force of no less than 6000 men, and the volunteer corps of Suffolk and Essex have offered to assemble at their customary place of rendezvous in case of actual invasion. The arms of all the Midland corps have been actually inspected; and we are informed by letters from several correspondents, that a similar degree of vigilance and activity pervades the most distant counties. With these means of defence, we must not forget to combine the glorious results that must be derived from the magnanimity of the national spirit and character in the hour of danger. Should such an hour approach, we understand it is in the contemplation of government to issue a proclamation, requiring all persons of a certain age, and under particular circumstances, to take up arms.

By sea, there is hardly a single point of importance along the coast that is not protected by our squadrons and numerous cruisers, most of which are at the same time employed in the blockade of all the enemy's ports. From the Texel to the Bay of Biscay there is not a harbour belonging to France or Holland, of any importance, without British ships of war either before it or in its vicinity. In our dock-yards the most extraordinary activity prevails; and at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerness, all the ships and vessels capable of service, are getting ready for sea. The mouths of the Thames and Medway are defended by the Ardent, the Glatton, and several Dutch ships of war, converted into floating batteries; several sail of the line are to be stationed in the Severn, for the defence of the eastern coast, and the entrance of the Colne and Blackwater rivers is effectually guarded. The return of the gun-vessels from the Baltic has added much to the security of our shores, and the arrival of the whole fleet, which is shortly expected, will increase the number of the Channel and Texel fleets, and enable the Admiralty to have a formidable squadron in constant readiness for the defence of Ireland. The impress service has been carried on with great success, and several hundred able seamen have been procured since last Thursday on the river and in the city. It has been determined as a measure of general policy, that no person shall leave this country for France or return hither, and all licences which have been granted to that effect in favour of English subjects, or of foreigners, are suspended for the present crisis.

Every precaution has been also taken

in Ireland for the defence of that country; and instructions of importance were sent off last Friday, to admiral lord Gardner, who commands in chief on that station.

With the exception of the action at Algieras, the intelligence from the continent has been for the last week of little importance. Whatever our loss may have been upon that occasion, we are confident that our naval glory will suffer nothing by an impartial investigation into the circumstances of the engagement. The admiralty had not, at a late hour yesterday evening, received any details of it from Sir J. Saumarez.

An article from Havre, of the 6th, brought by the Hamburg mail, states, "Yesterday evening fourteen more gun-boats, and three pinks, sailed from our harbour; it is said they are going to Dieppe. The wind has been in their favour the whole of last night; and another from Ostend, of the 14th, observes, "Since the flotillas from Havre, Boulogne, Calais, Nieuport, and Ostend, have been in motion, the English cruisers have collected before Dunkirk, where it is supposed all those flotillas will rendezvous, and form a naval force of near 200 vessels of war, among which are several frigates. In any case, important events may now soon be expected to take place on the Belgic coasts."

The report of the invasion of Hanover by France is revived; and it is asserted, upon the authority of letters from Berlin, that Bonaparte has again urged in pressing terms, the King of Prussia to consent to the shutting up of the Elbe, the Weser and the Ems. Neither of these communications is entitled to credit.

It is reported that a correspondence of a very alarming nature, between the distressed in this country and Ireland, and the French government, has been discovered in papers seized by one of our cruisers on board a smuggling vessel.

Government has refused permission for any more aliens to return to France at present. We wish also that a stop was put to the great exportation of fine horses from this country of which a very considerable number have lately been exported to France.

In consequence of some explanations with the government of this country, respecting the protection to be given to the French fishery on their coasts, the Prefect of Rochfort has notified that English cruisers will not respect the great fishery, nor the trade in oysters and fish, which is to be subject to the same check as other commerce. The Prefect says, that by this the freedom of fishery is reduced to that of their fish on the coast, and he gives warning to the fishermen accordingly.

July 28.

It is now ascertained that Gantheaume's Squadron has returned to France. A letter from captain Hallowell, of the Swiftsure, dated on board of admiral Gantheaume's ship, the Indivisible, in the bay of Frejus, July 17, was yesterday received at the admiralty. The Swiftsure was returning to England when she fell in with the French squadron, and we believe that admiral Bickerton was not on board. Capt. Hallowell's letter was sent to Mr. Merry, at Paris, who immediately transmitted it to England.

Lord Nelson left town yesterday morning for the Nore. His lordship is appointed to the command in chief of all our naval forces on the extensive line of coast which runs from Orfordness to Beachy-Head.

The general command of the land forces along the coast has been given to the marquis Cornwallis, who also keeps his local appointment in the eastern district, where his head quarters are established.

We understand that all the volunteers throughout the country have received orders to hold themselves in immediate readiness for action. The Trinity House has engaged fishing smacks, which are to be stationed at the entrance of the Swin, for the purpose of destroying the buoys on the appearance of the enemy's fleet.

Dispatches were this morning received at the admiralty, from admiral lord Cornwallis, announcing the capture of La Chevette French corvette, by the boats belonging to the ships of our look-out squadron off Brest. They succeeded in cutting her out on Thursday night, from under the heavy batteries of the outer-road of Brest, after a desperate action, which lasted for several hours, and in which the slaughter on both sides was very great. Our loss, we deeply regret to state, is represented at no less than 180 in killed and

wounded. Ardently as we admire the daring spirit, and matchless prowess of our gallant seamen, we cannot but observe that their heroism and intrepidity might be tempered with more prudence and discretion than have been displayed in the bay of Algieras or the outer road of Brest. The valor of British tars is proverbial, and requires no heightening from the magnitude of their losses. The capture of La Chevette, notwithstanding the glory of the action, must rank in the list of those victories

"For which the conquerors mourn'd for many fell."

July 29.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 26th inst.

They afford no intelligence of importance, and do not contain a single article relative to the return of Gantheaume's Squadron to France, the reported ratification of the treaty of Bajados, or the naval and military preparations making along the coast.

The French funds have not of late been subject to any fluctuation worthy of notice. The tiers consols was at 44½ on the 24th.

The Paris Journals were brought over in a flag of truce with dispatches for our government and M. Otto, which were immediately forwarded to London.

Yesterday afternoon, a heavy firing was heard at Dover from the opposite coast of France. It appears that a flotilla of gun-boats had sailed from Calais about one o'clock in the morning with a view of gaining the harbour of Boulogne, and that they were attacked on their passage by our cruisers. The result of the engagement was not known when our Dover letters came away.

This flotilla is probably the same which attempted to escape from Calais on the 17th. As Boulogne is closely blocked up, the present exertions of the enemy will no doubt prove as fruitless as the former. A letter from an officer belonging to the Medusa frigate, capt. Gore, stationed off Boulogne, and dated last Monday, contains the following particulars:

"This morning, at half after three o'clock, all hands were called up, as the enemy was in motion. Their gun-boats and a number of small craft formed an extensive line, when the signal of attack was made, and a lugger and cutter under our command went in, and notwithstanding a heavy fire from the batteries, completely succeeded in breaking the enemy's line. The batteries along the French coast are numerous, and well provided with artillery. We anxiously expect to be soon joined by some of our brigs and bomb-ketches when a vigorous attempt will be made to bombard the town. The damage done by the lugger and cutter has not yet been ascertained. We can see the colours flying in the enemy's encampment near Boulogne."

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, July 28.

The following letter is addressed to admiral lord Cornwallis.

Doris, off St. Matthew's, July 22. Sir,

I have the honor of informing you, that a most daring and gallant enterprise was last night undertaking by the boats of his majesty's ship Doris, Beaulieu, and Uranie entirely manned by volunteers, under the direction of lieutenant Lofack, of the Ville de Paris, whose gallantry on this occasion is better felt than expressed, who succeeded in boarding and carrying the French national ship La Chevette, mounting 20 guns, manned and completely prepared with 350 men, under the batteries in the Bay of Cameret, and in the presence of the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Any comments of mine would fall short of the merits due to these gallant officers, seamen and marines employed upon this service; it is but justice to subjoin their names and qualities*, who have so nobly added an additional lustre to his majesty's arms.

I have most sincerely to regret the loss of the killed and wounded, but when compared with that of the enemy, it is comparatively small. I cannot conclude without returning my warmest thanks to the captains Pontz and Gage for the judicious arrangements of their boats. I beg to mention that capt. Jarvis, of his majesty's ship Robust very handsomely sent his barge and pinnace upon this service; likewise lieutenant Spencer, who placed his majesty's hired cutter Telemachus in the Goulet, and prevented any assistance, by boats, the

enemy might have attempted. I have the honor to be, &c.

C. BRISANE.

Total of the killed, wounded and missing in the boats of his majesty's ships *Doris*, *Beaulieu*, *Uranie*, and *Robust*,—11 killed, 57 wounded and 1 missing.

Total killed and wounded on board *La Chevette*.—42 killed and 62 wounded.

Ville de Paris, *lieut. Lofack*.—*Doris*, *lieut. Rois*, *Crozier*, *Clarke* & *Burke*, *lieut. Rose* of the *marines*.—*Beaulieu*, *lieut. Maxwell*, *acting lieut. Pyley*; *lieut. Sinclair*, of the *marines*.—*Uranie*, *lieut. Neville*, and several midshipmen, from the different ships.

July 30.

This morning we received, by express Paris papers to the 27th inst. inclusive.

We are concerned to find in them an account of the loss of the *Jafon* frigate, of 36 guns, wrecked in the bay of St. Malo. As this statement is announced in a telegraphic dispatch from the principal commissioners of the marine at that place, to the minister of marine dated the 25th inst. it is probable the event took place on that day. The officers and crew have, no doubt been saved.

Citizen Talleyrand has returned to Paris, and resumed the duties of his office of secretary of the foreign departments.

The military preparations along the Flemish coast are continued with undiminished activity. A corps of 1000 light cavalry, for some secret expedition, has been lately selected from the troops at Brussels; and Carnot, inspector-general of engineers, the brother of the ex-director, has inspected Bruges, Ostend, and Nieupoort.

An article extracted from the *Journal de Bourdeaux*, states, that a private letter had been received by a merchant of that city from Cadiz, giving an account of the loss of the British flag ship, which had been so much damaged in the action off Algiers, as to sink soon after her arrival in Gibraltar Bay.

Switzerland appears to be in a very distracted state, and on the point of again becoming the seat of civil discord and convulsion.

It appears from the *Madrid Gazette*, of the 20th, that the peace with Portugal had been formally announced by an order of his Catholic majesty, who has in person taken possession of the town of Olivenza, and the adjacent territory, ceded to him by the treaty of Badajoz. From this circumstance we are inclined to think, that the treaty had been ratified by the French government, as without that sanction it can scarcely be supposed that the Court of Madrid, would compromise itself by solemnly proclaiming the conclusion of a treaty, which, according to the language of the king, constitutes the happiness of his people.

PARIS, July 22.

[From the *Moniteur*.]

It is reported at Vienna, that the French are forming considerable magazines at Peshiera and Mantua; that number of recruits are passing the Alps to complete the corps in Italy, and that thus France again appears disposed to war.

Rumors, are circulated by the same agents at Paris, that the court of Vienna are raising new corps; that it preserves on the war establishment its artillery accelerates the recruiting service, and is collecting its army. It is therefore concluded that the court of Vienna is disposed to war.

It is said at Germany, that the French troops have entered Rome, and taken possession of the territory of the Holy Father.

It is said in Paris that the Austrian troops have invaded the Upper Palatinate, and that actions have taken place there. The officers killed and wounded are named; and thus the House of Austria has already commenced war and violated the treaty of Luneville.

It is announced at Vienna that 35,000 French have passed the Rhine at Cassel, and are advancing by forced marches into Westphalia.

It is stated at Paris, that a considerable corps of Austrians are embarking at Trieste, on board of English vessels, in order to reinforce the English army in Egypt.

At Vienna, it is mentioned, that the Republic will not send an ambassador to his imperial Majesty.

At Paris it is said that Count de Cobenzel sets off in a few days.

All these rumors, originating from

the same source, and tending to the same end, are equally false.

"Never has the continent been less exposed to war. It exists only in the heads and imaginations of the agents of England, whose impudence and art are extraordinary. Bulletins drawn up to suit the occasion, and secretly sent to all the different journals, diffuse at once all those alarming details; and the journalist, proud of possessing at first hand such important articles, arranges them in his own way, in order that they may be accredited.

"How detestable is that system of politics which can only find repose and tranquillity in the disorder and confusion of the world!

"were all the mothers who have lost their sons—were all the wives who have lost their husbands—were all the children who have lost their fathers in Germany and France, in this long and horrible war, to pass the channel and present themselves in a crowd in Windsor Park, they would say to the English Cabinet—"It was in your camp, it was to gratify your passions that we lost all that was most dear to us!"

"The chancellor of the exchequer might then procure from the Treasury an account of all the money expended by England during the war: but he would soon be sensible, that the three or four hundred millions granted in subsidies to the Princes of the continent are trifling, when compared with the aggregate of the calamities produced by his politics; and all the crowd of people would exclaim—"Why did you not keep your money, and leave our fathers and husbands and children in the enjoyment of life?" instructed by experience, all the people of the Continent now vie with other in saying—"English, keep your money, we will no longer cut each others throats on your account."

From the French Papers.

On the 18th a small squadron, consisting of 6 gun-boats, sailed from Calais, with a number of troops on board, for Boulogne. They were, however, soon surrounded by ten English frigates, after they had proceeded half the length of the coast, and exposed to the most imminent danger, when a dead calm fortunately took place, and they extricated themselves from their embarrassment by rowing. They returned to Calais amid the acclamations of the people who had witnessed with anxiety the perils which they had to encounter.

FRANCE. CONSULATE.

ARRETE OF THE 18TH JULY.

The consuls of the republic, on the report of the minister of the Interior, approved by the council of state, decree:—

Art. 1. In the first ten days of Thermidor, the prefects of the departments of the Roer, the Saire, the Rhine and the Moselle, and the Mount Tonerre, shall cause the proclamation annexed to the present arrete, to be published through the whole extent of their departments.

2. They shall assemble the mayors and members of the municipal councils of the adjacent communes on a particular day in the same month, in order to receive the promise of fidelity to the republic, which shall be made by the said mayors and members of municipal councils, as well in their own name as in that of the inhabitants of their communes.

3. The said prefects shall each of them, be present in the cities respectively appointed, on the day of meeting of the mayors and members of the municipal councils.—They shall be accompanied by the prefect of the district.

4. They shall read to the assembly the promise of fidelity to the republic, in the following terms:—"We promise fidelity to the French republic, being and acknowledging ourselves to be discharged, by the treaty of Luneville, from all oaths and obligations towards any foreign feignor, prince, or sovereign. We promise to maintain with them, neither directly nor indirectly, any relation as subjects. We promise to the republic, to regard as enemies all whom she shall declare to be such; to hold no communication with them, and to lend them to aid, directly or indirectly; but, on the contrary, to inform the government of all communications, plots, intrigues, and attempts tending to injure the interests of the republic, to assist with all our means in its defence, and loyally to perform towards it all the duties of good and faithful Frenchmen."

5. The secretary general of the department shall draw up a minute of the administration of the oath.

BONAPARTE.

PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic to the Inhabitants of the Four Departments of the Left Bank of the Rhine.

A solemn treaty, concluded between the Republic, the Head of the Empire, and the Germanic Body, and ratified at Paris on the 16th of March, has definitively conjoined your destiny to that of France. The interests and rights of the Republic have become yours; your interests and your rights have become hers. In adopting you, she has vowed to extend her beneficence and solicitude to you, in the same manner as to all her other children; she calls upon you to promise, as they have done, fidelity towards her. Let that promise make all forget the ties from which the treaty has disengaged you, and impress respect for those which now bind you to the Republic. Let it put an end to the vain apprehensions which prevent some persons from enjoying the advantages of the union, and to the absurd hopes which lead others to disguise or misrepresent them. What reasonable person can be blind to these advantages? Odious privileges no longer fetter the industry of mechanics—the game no longer ravage the fields of the husbandman, and devour the fruits of his labor—debasing corvees, and the degradation of feudal servitudes, have ceased with respect to all. Tythes are abolished—contributions of all kinds are diminished—the taxes are equally divided between manorial and church lands, formerly exempt from all burden, and those of private individuals, which formerly bore the whole. The inland customs, on passing from one country to another, and which impeded the navigation of the rivers are repressed. You have a free commerce with France, the most advantageous market in the world; and it will no longer meet with these obstacles opposed to it by the ancient frontiers. Impartial justice and a regular administration are substituted for the arbitrary authority of bailiffs. Such are the advantages secured by the union with respect to liberty and prosperity. Its effects are not less beneficial with respect to the security and the tranquility of the country. Instead of being under the guardianship of interests opposite and at variance, it will be protected by the common interest of 30,000,000 of citizens. Instead of being subject to a multitude of petty Sovereignities, too feeble to defend, but strong enough to oppress it, you will be protected by a power which can always make its territory be respected. The union of the four departments to France is to them a pledge of prosperity, and their promise of fidelity to the Republic will be as much an expression of their affection for her, as an acknowledgment of the acts which have united them.

Given at Paris, Palace of the Government, 29th Messidor, 9th year of the French Republic (July 18.)

BONAPARTE.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

Died suddenly on the 8th inst. at the Oaks, near Richmond, Mr. WILLIAM GLASSEL, of Fredericksburgh.

TREATY RATIFIED.

A London article of the 31st July says: "Letters from Paris report, that the French government has ratified the Treaty with the United States of America, agreeably to the wish of Congress."

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, June 6, 1801.

"The American vessels here (about 30 sail) have permission from the Consul to sail for Salou, in order to take on board their homeward cargoes, and from thence to depart for their several ports of destination, without waiting longer for convoy; unless some other news should be received respecting the danger from the Tripoline cruifers. The vessels freighted for England, it is expected will sail as soon as they are loaded. Four or five ships have armed."

[It was not then known that any American vessels of war had been ordered for the Mediterranean.]

[BY THE LADY ADAMS, VIA BOSTON.]
PRICE CURRENT.

Liverpool, July 28th, 1801.

AMERICAN PRODUCE.

Tobacco, James riv. 24d to 64 lb.
Rappahan. 24 54
Potomak 34 43

Tobacco, Stemmed	5	8
— Mary brown	4	4 1/2
— kitefoot	7	8
Indigo, Carolina,	2510	4510
Deer skins	152	158
Turpentine	16s	19s cwt.
Pitch	11s	13s
Rosin	14s	16s
Tar	21s	22s bbl.
Ashes, Pearl, first	51s	55s cwt.
— Pot, first	34s	35s
Bees Wax,	210s	220s
Rice	30s	31s
Flour, fine	58s	60s bbl.
— superfine,	62s	64s
Wheat	15s 6	16s 6 70lb.
Indian Corn,	4s	4s 6 bush.
Flaxseed, for crushing	7s	8s
Pig-Iron,	150s	ton
Staves, w. o. pipe	16 2s	1000
— hhd. 16s		
— bbl. 16 10s		
— r. o. hhd. 15 7s		
New-York logs oak	25s	3s cu. foot
— pine	25s	2s 7
Sugar, musco, brown	36s	42s cwt.
— Havan. do.	46s	51s
— white	66s	75s
Coffee	96s	126s
Cocoa, W. I. brown	80s	86s
— C. racas	103s	110s

REMARKS.

The stock of tobacco continues heavy, and the demand dull, except for Potomak and Maryland, which have lately been more in request; and of these descriptions few, if any, remain in the market.

Carolina indigo scarce, and in demand. Deer-skins, pitch, rosin, tar, pot and pearl-ashes, dull and falling.

Rice rather scarce, but little demand. All kinds of grain, &c. declining, in consequence of a promising harvest.

Since the dispute has been settled with the Northern Powers, the sale of timber is become very dull, and prices may probably go still lower.

The demand for sugar and coffee is rather brisker than for some time past, but not yet so much improved, as to promise any material amendment in prices. Much however depends on the supplies that may be wanted for the continent during the present year.

Cocoa of every description is scarce. Carraca would sell readily at the price quoted.

Cotton has been very dull for some time past, and holders are eager to sell. About 3500 bags will be offered by auction in a few days, the result of which may influence future prices.

1000 lbs. fine Russian Glue,

5 pipes 4th proof Cogniac brandy,
35 puncheons 2, 3 and 4th proof St. Croix rum,
30 qr. casks FF and battle gunpowder,
3 tons patent shot,
Albany Chocolate, No. 1,
20 qr. chests fresh teas,
1 hhd. roll brimstone,

And a few tierces Wine Vinegar, of a very superior quality, for sale by

R. B. Jameson.

Sept. 11.

co4w

Alexandria Library Company.

Such members of the company as wish for copies of the new catalogue of the books, to which the act of incorporation, the laws, and the member's names will be prefixed, are requested to call at the library and enter their names on the list of subscribers. As only a very few copies will be printed more than are subscribed for, they will please not to neglect this notice lest they should be disappointed.—And such members as have any of the books beyond the time allowed for reading will please to return them to the library. The books more particularly wanted are Churchill's Collection of Voyages, 1st vol.

Russell's History of Modern Europe, 1st. vol.

American Museum, 2d and 11th vols.

Weekly Miscellany one vol.

History of the Devil.

Recess, 3d vol.

Should any of the above books not be in the hands of any of the members, a reward proportionate to their value will be paid to any person who may bring them to the library, or discover where they may be found, so that they may be recovered.

JAS. KENNEDY, sen.

Sept. 11.

co4t

Librarian.

BAR IRON.

A few tons of an excellent quality, flat and square bars, and 12 bags Pepper, just received and for sale by the subscriber. Also, in the River, About 60 tons.

PLASTER OF PARIS,

And 8 bales of Russia Sheetings, which will be sold from on board on reasonable terms. Apply to J. & T. VOWELL. Sept. 8.

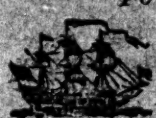
FOR SALE,

A two story HOUSE and LOT lying upon the corner of King and Alfred streets. The house is well finished, with every necessary accommodation, consisting of a pantry, kitchen, stable, carriage house, smoke house, &c. &c. The lot is 60 feet front on King street, by 400 feet back to a 15 feet alley. Also,

A two story HOUSE, 40 feet front, with a half acre lot, including a garden neatly paved in, lying upon the corner of Cameron and Alfred streets. The house is very convenient, with a kitchen, store room, stable, &c. &c. Also,

A FARM about three and a half miles from Alexandria, containing about 100 acres, partly lying on the Colchester road, and commanding a very extensive prospect of the town and river, with a dwelling house 24 feet by 34, a kitchen adjoining, and several improvements, consisting of a barn and stable 60 feet by 20. There are about 36 acres of land cleared, with a young orchard containing about 600 trees of choice fruit. For terms apply to THOS. RICHARDS, At his store opposite the Washington tavern. August 18.

For HAVRE,



The SHIP MINERVA, Capt. Martin Page; will sail about the 20th inst. A few tons Coffee in bags, or any goods in small packages will be taken on moderate freight. Apply to John G. Ladd. Sept. 7.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the old Fruit Store, Lower end of Prince Street, A quantity of fresh Limes, Some excellent Cheese, Bacon and Pork, and A general assortment of Groceries THOMAS SIMMS. June 3.

JOHN G. LADD HAS REMOVED

His Store of Goods, from the Frame Warehouse, on Col. Gilpin's wharf, to the Brick Warehouse next directly westward thereof, where he offers for sale, a variety of WET and DRY GOODS on very reasonable terms.

Russia Sheetings,

A few bales of the best quality, entitled to drawback on exportation, just received and for sale as above. Intending to leave this place some few weeks, my brother, Mr. William Ladd, will attend to my concerns during my absence. JOHN G. LADD. July 22.

To be Let,

For one year, or longer if required, The HOUSE and two acre LOT, including two well cultivated gardens, at present occupied by the subscriber, nearly adjoining Mr. Hooff's meadow, and within a short distance of the town of Alexandria. The house is in complete order for the reception of a genteel family. Possession may be had immediately on application to JOHN WHITE, Corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets. July 17.

French Bur Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED A quantity of French Bur Stones, of a very superior size and quality, which they offer for sale, at their store, No. 93, Bewly's wharf. J. Ogleby & D. Winchester. Baltimore, March 26.

Tobacco Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a few hhds. of Tobacco on the inspection of Alexandria, Colchester or Dumfries. JOHN G. LADD. Aug. 4.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

LOST in the town of Alexandria, on the 2d of August, a large, flat, Gold French WATCH; a single case, which opens by a spring in the flank of the watch; the maker's name Breguet, a Paris; the motto round the dial plate is in Latin, "Rege momenta rotæ horæ favent." It had no crystal, and it was in carrying it to a watch maker's for one, it was lost. Whoever has found it, and will deliver it to Mr. Andrew Jamieson, shall receive the above reward and no questions asked. SARAH B. MA-ON. Sept. 1.

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,

King Street, between Pitt and Royal Streets, ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught English, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of an useful and ornamental education, by the Rev. James Chambers, A. M. many years master of a Boarding School in England.

TERMS.

	Dols.	Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging, Washing and Stationary, per quarter,	50	
Day Scholars, for Latin, French, &c.	7	50
Do. do. for English, French, &c.	6	
Do. do. for English, Arithmetic, &c.	4	

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly employed. Young ladies are taught in separate classes, English, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, in separate apartments. Great care will be taken to instruct the more advanced youth in the elements of composition, particularly Epistolary Writing, and the rules to be observed in Public Speaking. August 1.

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground on Royal street, between Cameron and King streets, on which are erected two small frame dwelling Houses; the lot is 25 feet front, and 123 feet 6 inches deep. Apply to HENRY and THOS. MOORE. August 15.

Valuable Property for Sale.

At the little Falls of Potomack, About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French barr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible, a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acre and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vestels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to PHILIP R. FENDALL, Alexandria. June 29.

Baltimore, 1801.

PROPOSALS,

By Warner & Hanna, For publishing by Subscription, Six Volumes of SELECT PLAYS, To be entitled,

The American Theatre. CONDITIONS.

- The whole set will be printed in a handsome duodecimo size, on a superfine wove paper, and new type, made purposely for the work.
- The price to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, will be one dollar per volume—to non-subscribers one dollar and seventy-five cents.
- No money required until the delivery of each volume, and at the completion of the whole a list of its patrons will be given.
- The first volume will consist of the following much admired plays—*Castle Spectre, Her at Law, the Stranger, and Secret Worth Knowing.*
- The publishers pledge themselves to be particular in their selection, by giving place to such plays as are publicly and justly admired for purity of sentiment, and elegance of diction; and no expence withheld in rendering the work for beauty equal to any in America.

When it is considered that the American public have never as yet been put in possession, from a press in this country, of a set of well selected and approved plays, capable of producing much rational sentiment, chaste wit, and good humor, so well calculated to inculcate morality, amuse, recreate and animate the mind—the publishers flatter themselves their exertions will meet with encouragement.

Subscriptions are received at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

TO LET,

A convenient 2 story House on Duke street, opposite to col. Deneal's. For terms apply to GURDEN CHAPIN. Aug. 29.

VALUABLE LOTS,

AND GROUND RENTS

In the town of Alexandria, for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on the premises, on the second Monday in November next, the following valuable Lots in the town of Alexandria, viz.

One LOT situate on the east side of Fairfax street and south side of King street, fronting on Fairfax street 82 feet, and on King street 80 feet 6 inches, bounded on the south by an alley. This lot is one of the best situations in the town of Alexandria for business, and has on it a large and convenient store and dwelling house.

One other LOT situate on the south side of King street, between Water and Union streets, fronting on King street 66 feet, and extending back 117 feet to an alley.

And one other LOT on the west side of Water street, fronting on Water street 82 feet, extending back 93 feet 5 inches to an alley, and is bounded on the north by an alley.

Also, The following GROUND RENTS in fee, viz.

A Rent of two hundred and two dollars and an half, granted by John Jencks, Olney Windsor, Jos. Jencks and Craasford Jencks, to John Fitzgerald, late dec'd, his heirs and assigns forever, issuing out of and charged on two lots of ground on the east side of Water street and south side of King street.

And one other Rent of twenty one pounds, current money of Virginia, granted by Benjamin Langston to the said John Fitzgerald, his heirs and assigns forever, issuing out of and charged on a lot of ground on the south side of King street, between Water and Union streets, which several lots and ground rents, were conveyed by said John Fitzgerald to the subscribers.

One fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash, and notes, well endorsed, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, or in any of the banks of Baltimore, or in the bank of Columbia, payable in thirty, sixty and ninety days, will be taken for the residue.

Wallace, Johnson & Muir. Sept. 3.

The Subscriber will SELL,

OR

EXCHANGE for approved lands near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A farm ed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will shew the whole, and is fully authorized to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

The following articles:

One pipe real 4th proof

Cogniac Brandy, 20 bls. first quality Sugar, 100 sacks of Salt, 3000 lbs. first quality salt petred Hams, 18 travelling Cases, 40 bls. of fresh Limes in good order, 4 tierces fresh Rice, 20 doz. of Pine Apples—The best ever brought to this market, 12 boxes first quality Spanish Segars, Together with

Cocoa Nuts, Sweetmeats, Raisins, Prunes, and a number of other articles in the

Fruit and Grocery Line.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 22.

Duties on Carriages,

And on Retailers' Licenses.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will attend at the office of the customs, for the purpose of receiving the entries of, and duties on, all "Carriages for the conveyance of persons," owned or possessed by inhabitants of the town of Alexandria. The entries are required by the act of Congress to be made on or before the 30th of the present month.

The Licenses of the United States to those retailers of wines and foreign distilled spirits, within the town of Alexandria, who shall at any time commence the business of retailing, have to obtain them of and those whose licenses shall expire, have to renew them with the subscriber. All persons concerned will please to pay attention to this notice.

CHARLES PAGE, Col. Rev.

12th division, 2d survey. Sept. 2.

The subscriber will be

obliged to the gentleman to whom he lent his furthest coat, five or six weeks ago, to return it.

CHARLES BENNETT.

Aug. 25.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.